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РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ КАТЕГОРИИ ОТРИЦАНИЯ В РАЗНЫХ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ СТРУКТУРАХ (АНГЛИЙСКОМ И АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОМ): СТРУКТУРА И ФОРМЫ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

В представленной статье рассматривается структура категории отрицания и способы её реализации в азербайджанском и английском языках. При этом отмечается, что категория отрицания всегда находится в единстве с категорией утверждения, они существуют вместе, и эта взаимосвязь важна. Также приводятся примеры, соответствующие теме, как из азербайджанского, так и из английского языков.

Ключевые слова: категория отрицания, категория утверждения, средства реализации отрицания, отрицательное значение, усиление значения

THE NEGATION ACROSS LANGUAGES (ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJANI): STRUCTURES AND INTERPRETATIONS

This article examines the structure of the category of negation and its implementation in Azerbaijani and English. It notes that the category of negation is always united with the category of affirmation; they exist together, and this relationship is important. Examples relevant to this topic are also provided from both Azerbaijani and English.

Key words: category of negation, category of affirmation, means of implementing negation, negative meaning, intensification of meaning

It is quite obvious that the concepts of affirmation and negation are of great importance in the field of linguistics. Most linguists considered the categories mentioned in their writings as the first categories to arise since the emergence of the conscious form of man. Examples include Getmanova A.D., Bakharev A.I. and others. They also viewed these categories as "existence" and "non-existence". In addition, in this regard, we can mention Aristotle, one of the most famous philosophers of antiquity. So, in his opinion, negation is a logical category and is considered as "absence", "negative expression".

The novelty of our research lies in studying the means of expressing the semantics of absence and deficit in modern Azerbaijani and English languages based on the field method as a system with examples based on the structure of both languages, as well as in revealing the communicative and pragmatic perspectives of private verbs and private verb phraseology and studying the features of their use in terms of stylistic expediency.

Undoubtedly, we cannot talk about negation without the existence of the category of affirmation. Thus, the essence of the category of statement is the presence of a certain characteristic of an object, meaning, and in denial, the absence of these char-

acteristics is "asserted". Logically, negation occurs during the transition from state A to state not-A [3].

Negation is also considered an "affirmation" of a false idea. Here is an example from the linguist whose name we mentioned above: "The moon is a satellite of the Earth" (a sentence or idea in the affirmative form) and "It is not true that wood is metal" (a sentence or idea in the negative form, but "claims" that this information is false). Since there are no clear, confirmed ideas in linguistics regarding the explanation of the categories of affirmation and negation, research in this area is still relevant. Because the problem of negation is one of the important problems of general linguistics [7]. Thus, it is argued that these categories belong not only to linguistics, but also to psychology. According to some linguists, negation is a product of human psychology, since sometimes negation, expressed by prosodic means, can "prove" this. Sometimes it is also noted that denial is an expression of the speaker's feelings for another person.

To a certain extent, we agree with the views expressed. Thus, the use of the category of negation is understood as the expression of thoughts about a person, an object, a situation, and in this expression human feelings also come into play [8]. Therefore, the study of negation in psycholinguistics is important. In addition, we note that proponents of the psychological concept of denial consider it a "product" of the human psyche. From this point of view, they (O. Jespersen, G. Paul, J. Ginneken) consider denial to be purely subjective and assess it as "a purely subjective state of the human psyche". Representatives of the psychological field O. Jespersen, H. Pound, V. Havers consider denial as an expression of a sense of resistance, as well as an expression of the attitude of the positive side, thoughts of prohibition, rejection, rejection [6].

The structure and forms of expression of the categories of affirmation and negation are different in each language. In this short study, we will look at the use of this expression in Azerbaijani and English. In Azerbaijani, negation is more often expressed using "deyil, yox(dur),-ma,-mə, nə, nə də, nə də ki", and in English – using the particle "not" and negative pronouns. Let us look at some examples:
In Azerbaijani:

Şimşəklər çaxar, doymaz,
Dağ-daşı yaxar doymaz.
Nə könlüm səndən dönər,
Nə gözüm baxar, doymaz.

Dağ başın duman almaz,
Yar yarı dərdə salmaz.
Yar mənə bir dərd verib
Nə ötməz, nə sağalmaz

İkrəmov başqa məsələlərdə nə qədər ürəyi yumşaq idisə, hirsi soyuyandan sonra nöqsanlara, yol verilmiş nalayiq hərəkətlərə təbii səbəb axtarır, qəhabət etmiş adama haqq qazandırmağa səy edirdisə də, özünü şirin salmağı xoşlamırdı. Tamahkarlara bəraət qazandırmırdı. Birinin əyriliyindən xəbər tutanda, ürəyinə dərd edirdi, öz-

özünə danışır, deyinirdi. İkrəmov üçün rüşvət, bir işi düzəltmək üçün pul ummaq heç bir qəbahətlə müqayisə <u>olunmazdı</u>. O söylənirdi ki, bu gün bir ehtiyat hissəsini rüşvətlə alan adam sabah pul gücünə haqqı-ədaləti tapdalayacaq, hər şeyə alver gözü ilə baxacaq... Cəlal əmi məsləhət gördü ki, bəlkə işi yoğunlatmayaq [4, p.323].

The sentences *O, kitab oxumur, Biz heç vaxt səhər yeməyi yemirik, Sən bunu bilmirsən* etcs. are modified with negative words such as "deyil", "-mir", "yoxdur".

Özünü elə aparırdı ki, guya bu him- cimin, çəkçevirin ona heç bir dəxli yoxdur (B.Bayramov); Tanrım, bu yazını yazmaq nə çətin, Bu sözün sözlərə bənzəri yoxdur (B.Vahabzadə); Hələ uzaqlara çatmayır səsin, Dünyanın ki, səndən xəbəri yoxdur (N.Kəsəmənli); Addımın dayansa, bir nəğmə oxu, Yaxşı ki, nəğmənin çəpəri yoxdur (N.Kəsəmənli); Yoxdur ürəyimdə sənə qəzəb, kin, Yadıma düşməyir bəd əməllərin (B.Vahabzadə). Ömrüm boyu belə gəlib mənimki, əvvəlindən biri vardı, biri yox (N.Kəsəmənli); Çarə yox dünyanın olacağına, Bir gün xəzan dəysə ömrün bağına (Adil Cəmil. «Ürəyimdə bir haray var»); Bəlkə göydən gəlmişəm, yerdə yerim yox mənim, Nəyim varsa deyirəm, özgə sirrim yox mənim (N.Kəsəmənli. «Hamısı sevgidəndir»); Allah mərdiməzarın evini yıxsın, zəhmətim hədər getdi, ortalıqda da bir şey yox (Qulu Xəlilov. «Həyatdan gələn səslər»); Bir gör ov kim, ovçu kimdi?- Ovçudan fayda yox sənə (Firuzə Məmmədli. «Məni mənlə bölən dünya»); Tut ovçunu kəpəyinə, Unundan fayda yox sənə (Firuzə Məmmədli).

As mentioned above, one of the special grammatical categories is the category of negation. Denial is a broad concept. In fact, since negation is the opposite of affirmation, it applies to all names and signs. If something, a sign, a quality is asserted, then it can also be denied. For example, this book is not a book, it's good, it's not good. This is dialectal negation and is directly related to thinking. One problem regarding this issue should also be noted. A similar antonym can also be shown for affirmation and negation. For example, it's good – it's not good, therefore it's bad. Of course, this is a type of cognitive denial. The category of negation refers to the morphological sign of verb negation.

While this category is expressed with a special form in some languages, in others it is expressed with a special preposition expressing negation.

In Azerbaijani, the category of negation is formed by adding *-ma, -mə* to the affirmative form of the verb: *get-getmə, oxudum-oxumadım, biləcəyəm-bilməyəcəyəm*

In English:

One, Wilson, the white hunter, she knew she had <u>never</u> truly seen before [2, p.304].

To those who have never wavered in conscience, the predicament of the individual whose mind is less strongly constituted and who trembles in the balance between duty and desire is scarcely appreciable, unless graphically portrayed. Those who have never heard that solemn voice of the ghostly clock which ticks with awful distinctness, "thou shalt", "thou shalt not", "thou shalt", "thou shalt not", are in no position to judge. Not alone in sensitive, highly organised natures is such a mental conflict possible. The dullest specimen of humanity, when drawn by desire toward evil, is recalled by a sense of right, which is proportionate in power and strength to his evil tendency. We must remember that it may not be a knowledge of right, for no knowledge of right is predicated of the animal's instinctive recoil at evil. Men are still

led by instinct before they are regulated by knowledge. It is instinct which recalls the criminal - it is instinct (where highly organised reasoning is absent) which gives the criminal his feeling of danger, his fear of wrong.

...To those who have never experienced such a mental dilemma, the following will appeal on the simple ground of revelation [5, p.297].

As can be seen from the examples, the means of implementing negation in both languages were used correctly and served to understand the meaning. In addition, both affirmation and negation are reinforced or intensified by various linguistic means. As noted in the linguistic literature, there is no consensus among linguists as to what intensification (reinforcement) refers to in this sense: the meaning of negation or the means of expressing negation. It can be assumed that negation and affirmation can be expressed with varying degrees of expressiveness in each language. Of course, strengthening negation can be considered as a means, and this leads to the fact that the sentence acquires negative content to one degree or another.

If we consider this issue in the compared languages, then in English the predicate of sentences with the words "never, nothing, nowhere" is affirmative, although the content and sentence as a whole are negated, and the rhematic negation leads to an increase in the affirmative effect. In the Azerbaijani language, when using the word "heç" in negative sentences expressing confidence, the predicate is also used in negation, and a double negation is created, but when repeating the conjunction of negation, the content is generally affirmative, although the predicate is affirmative.

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